

## COST OF CABEL

Scientist Estimates on the Honolulu Line.

WILL BE GREAT REACHES

Systems Now in Use—Necessity for Communication—The Landing Places.

A Pacific ocean submarine cable long enough to reach from San Francisco via Honolulu, Manila and Yokohama to Auckland would cost \$16,200,000, and the vessels, depots and laying of the cable are not included in this figure.

This is what Professor George Davidson told an interested audience in the Academy of Sciences last evening. The lecture was under the auspices of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, and began with prelude on deep-sea sounding and life. The lecturer stated that enough was known of life in the ocean depths to show how little is known. "A whole world of fishes," said he, "come to the surface of the ocean at night and return to the depths of several hundreds of fathoms at daybreak. Fish follow zones of temperature, and Norwegian as well as French fishermen have found a thermometer as useful as a hook or net in catching fish. There are deep-sea carnivorous mollusks which can never be obtained alive, because they live at such depths and under such pressure that when brought to the surface they are shapeless masses; they literally fall to pieces. A large majority of deep-sea crustacea have lost their eyes entirely, or at most have but rudimentary organs of sight. On the other hand, the faculty of vision in some deep-sea fish is very remarkable. They have intensely luminous fins to guide them, or carry beacons on their heads."

These were some of the statements made by Professor Davidson in the course of his comment as to discoveries made by different deep-sea exploration expeditions. Then he turned his attention to submarine cables, and gave a rapid review of what had been done since the first cable was successfully laid across the Atlantic in 1858. The lecturer said that the war with Spain and its outcome in the acquisition, not alone of the Hawaiian Islands but Guam and the Philippines, had made a sub-Pacific cable a necessity. The distances, however, are enormous, the knowledge of the sea bottom very limited, and the risk of submarine earthquakes great. "The longest cable at present is 3,200 miles," said he, "and its greatest depth is 2,500 fathoms. The shortest cable distance via Honolulu to San Bernardino straits and Manila would be 7,025 miles, and would cost at least \$1,200 a mile. As 10 per cent. must be allowed for slack, the length actually laid of such a cable would be not less than 7,700 miles, and the cost \$9,240,000. If the cable be continued to Japan another \$1,500,000 must be added, and if to Auckland the total cost of the cable would be about \$16,200,000. Plans are being put in proper shape by the United States Government, however, and the cable will some day be a fact."

Professor Davidson gave an account of the laying of cables and their dimensions at different depths. Incidentally he stated that the Farallones would not be a good place for a cable landing; but that the submarine valley of the bay of Monterey would be admirably suited for such a landing.

## THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonized. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about

the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was obliged to hobble about with a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and said I was in a consumption.

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. In deed, I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Waimate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crust. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquiries to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis, 124, Waimate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the prone position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

## FALL WAS FATAL.

Portuguese Stone Mason's Death By Accident.

Jose Esteves Carvalho was dashed to death from the stone wall of the Bishop Museum annex yesterday afternoon at about half-past four.

He was working on one of the walls of the new addition and was about twenty feet from the ground. He leaned over to see if the buckets of mortar were coming up all right when suddenly he lost his balance. Straight down he fell. His head struck a mass of building stones which was gathered at the foot of the wall. Death must have been instantaneous as the skull was crushed and the neck broken.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, as coroner, immediately summoned W. T. Schmidt, W. Lucas, C. Dement, S. Lester, W. Buchanan and F. Angus to act as a jury. After viewing the remains and the scene of the accident it was decided to form the verdict at 2:30 this afternoon.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children, the eldest being ten years of age. In addition to the death yesterday two others have occurred from the same family within but a short time. They were those of the dead man's brother-in-law and mother-in-law. The family is in straitened circumstances and the case of the unfortunates is called to the attention of charitably inclined people of the city. The funeral will take place this afternoon. Deceased was not a member of any of the societies of the colony.

## Prominent Native Gone.

Jesse Amara, one of the old and respected kamaainas, died yesterday morning. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The deceased was 74 years old and leaves a large family. He has been a prominent figure in his day, having formerly represented Waiakua in the Legislature. The remains were taken to Waiakua where they will be interred today.

## \$100,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

LONDON, April 20.—Baroness Hirsch leaves a fortune of \$124,000,000. She bequeaths \$20,000,000 to her relatives. The state receives a tax of \$4,800,000 on her legacies.

She gives \$1,200,000 to the Hirsch fund in New York, \$600,000 to the Board of Guardians in London, \$2,000,000 to the Jewish Colonization Association in London, \$120,000 to the Hirsch Institute in Montreal.

The rest is to be divided among charitable institutions of Vienna, Budapest, Brunn, Brussels and other cities of the continent.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## CENSUS OF 1900

Hawaii Will Go Into the Book of States.

Information From Washington—Some Odd Nations—Growth of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The first American census of Hawaii will be one of the features of the present administration of the Census Bureau. Preliminary work has already begun. Government officials in the Hawaiian Islands have been communicated with in reference to the appointment of a supervisor. This official will be an American resident of the Islands, and it is understood the enumerators, over whom he will have supervision, will be natives.

It is the understanding of the officers of the census that the population of the Islands is approximately 110,000, divided among the different races as follows:

Hawaiians and mixed blood, 39,000; Japanese, 25,000; Chinese, 21,500; Portuguese, 15,000; Americans, 4,000; British, 2,250; Germans and other Europeans, 2,000; Polynesians and miscellaneous, 1250.

These people are distributed among the Islands as follows: Hawaii, 83,285; Maui, 17,726; Oahu, 40,205; Kauai, 15,228; Molokai, 2,307; Lanai, 105; Niihau, 164.

One of the interesting features of the Hawaiian census will be the enumeration of lepers. It is presumed that not all the lepers have been isolated, and the census will seek to develop accurate and reliable information concerning the status of the disease.

One of the aims of the insular census will be to gather statistics as to illiteracy in the Islands. The census will show a great deal of valuable matter concerning trade and commerce of the Islands. At present the Islands grow, export and sell more than \$15,000,000 worth of produce annually.

It is the belief among those who preside over the census that the commerce of these Islands will eventually assume vast proportions. The exports of sugar from Hawaii in 1896 amounted in value to \$14,932,172, while all other exports together, including rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides and pineapples, only amounted to \$583,053.

## PERKINS' PLAN.

The California Senator Would Send Lepers to this Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—In view of the agitation against the reconstruction of the Pesthouse at Twenty-sixth and De Haro streets, Mayor Phelan has deemed it proper to make public his correspondence with Senator Perkins, to whom he addressed a letter on April 1st, asking him to use his influence to secure permission from the Federal authorities to transfer the lepers to the settlement at Molokai.

In reply Senator Perkins stated that he concurred in the views of the Mayor that the support of the lepers was an unjust burden upon the people of San Francisco, and gave assurances of his co-operation in the effort to effect their removal. He was inclined to the opinion, however, that the Federal authorities would decline to grant the desired permission on the ground that the Hawaiian laws were still and would be in full force and effect until Congress shall have provided the necessary legislation for the government of the new territory. The Commissioners appointed by the President, which visited the Islands last year, he stated, have formulated a bill for their territorial government, which had been introduced into both branches of Congress and referred to committees. Until this bill becomes a law Senator Perkins is of the opinion that the object in view cannot be attained; but when the resolution shall have been adopted he gives his assurance that the matter will be presented to President McKinley.

## A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.



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Authorized Capital—\$2,000,000  
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Paid up Capital—687,500 0

Fire Funds—2,748,818 7 6  
Life and Annuity Funds—10,127,670 1 6  
\$13,558,980 8 6

Revenue Fire Branch—1,061,577 8 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch—1,326,611 1 6  
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